Weekly, three months, invariably in advance, . \$10 00 Daily paper, 3 months, invariably in advance. . 25 00 1 month (to soldiers only,)..... 6 00 No subscription to either paper take for any time under three months. The only deviation from this rule is the case of soldiers as a hove stared.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JAN. 28, 1865.

YANKEE EMISSARIES AT SIGHTOND. Why or wherefore Yankee emissaries have of late days been so active in their comogs to and goings from Richmond, is a question that we may not be able to answer; but that they have been so is a fact that all seem to admit, and to which few can fail to attach said importance. It is hardly love and kindness that unges, them. The history of the last four years leaves that out of the question. Can they basineere in their efforts to imitiate negotiations for the re-establishment of prace? Hardly that, for they are provided with no basis or common ground upon which the first prelimimany can be founded. The Confederate authorities claim independence as the preliminary-the Yankees claim sabinission as the sine qua non.

A Richmond cotemporary, as well as some other recode nearer home, think that there may be something heliad, that we do not as yet begin to understand -Thes movements may indicate a nervous weakness on the part of Lincoln-a tendency to break down, artful ly concealed, but soon to become apparent. It may be that they are in the position of the English fish hawker who, meeting a g nileman in a narrow lane, where there was no passing, demanded of him that be should back out, or-(with a ferocious look) he should be comnelled to do semething he did not like. The gentleman who was a Quaker, did back out, and thought afterwards he would nek his saccessful competitor what he would have done that he didn't like, in case he had not complied with his demand to back out. "I would have been compelled to back out myself," said the man, "and I didn't like that a bit." It may be that things have about reached a point. The question is which side will back down. Lincoln feels that the Confederate authorities will not; to preserve himself from being compelled to do so, he has put on his most jerocious looks and struck his heaviest blows. He is as doubt seeking by all manner of means and premises to break up the lengue of these States.

And again Lincoln may apprehend some disturbaners from abroad as well as from within. Believe us, there is some enuse for the fi undering of the wholand it may be well worth our while to wa'ch it. That part, at least is an evidence of weakness and not of

P. S. - Since the above was written, some thing have come to our knowledge going to confirm our sur mises that there is "something in it." Blair, as w know, after having had an informal interview with President Davis, returned to Washington City and communicated with President Lincoln. The R cu nond telegram published in yesterday's Journal informed us tout Mr. Blair was again in Richmond, armed as the Marthern papers say, with a programme from Lincoln in favour of the appointment of peace commissio lers, to must at City Point. That he had returned to Richmord we know, having obtained this information from a sentleman just from Richmond who saw Blair there it is also asserted that preliminary negotiations for peace have already opened on terms favorable to, or at least a missable by the Confederacy. For this there appears to be good authority.

This news is of too important a nature to ascert or receive upon mere hearsay evidence. We can only say that we believe our authority to be good, that is, so for as it goes, or may not itself be deceived. This much however is certain, and this much alone, perhaps, the grave. may be certain; that there is something going on-that where there is so much smoke there is apt to be some

It won't do to set too much store by these rumours We must try to take them for what they are worth .-They may be worth something to those who see in them reasons why they should not throw away their Confede rate funds like so much waste paper.

Caution, firmness, steadiness, are now, more than determined, and all will be well.

ever, required of us. Let us be patient, self-balanced, Daily Journal, 26th inst.

Nor DEAD .- Notwithstanding all the care that ed-

itors may exercise, there are times when they may be isnocently deceived, and thus isnocently deceive others. This was the case of our neighbor of the Carolinian in publishing yesterday the death of Capt. Robinson, son of our friend William Robinson, Esq., late of the Goldsboro' State Journal. Anybody would have done the same, upon receiving the information in the same way. Of course we, coming out in the evening, copied

We are new happy to say that our gallant young friend is not dead, but alive and well, having enjoyed as opportunity not very often granted mortals-that of reading his own obituary.

Would that we could thus contradict the deaths of our many friends who, in the last few years have gone from among us, and who now sleep calmly in Oakdal Cemetery, and not less calmly or sweetly beneath the soil of Virginia, of Maryland, of Tennessee, or of Georgia. Yet they but precede us all a few years. Life's fitful fever over, they sleep well, and who that love them would disturb their rest, or ask that they should be returned once more to share in the struggles and turmoil of this weary life.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

DAILY TELEGRAPH .- We have this morning the second number of this paper, published at Fayetteville, by W. H. Bernard, Editor and Proprietor. It is neat and sprightly sheet, and we think well deserving of support, of which we trust it may receive a full

We publish to-day a detailed Northern account of the capture of Fort Fisher. We have reason to believe that it is much nearer the truth than such accounts usually are. The account in saying that that the garrison surrendered. An officer guarding the stockade at the northern entrance of the Fort did surrender his post, necessitating the fall of the Fort.

GOLD.

The Richmond Dispatch says that there has been quite a heavy fall in the price of gold in Richmond, and we know that since the date of the last Richmond papers received here, gold has rapidly fallen there and at

The Dispatch attributes this state of things to the operation of different causes, among others to the close ing of this port, which has had the effect of stopping the demand for gold to be sent out for foreign goods. The Dispatch says that from twenty to one hundred thousand dollars in gold were required to meet the weakly demands of the buyers, and nearly all the gold withdrawn from the market flowed out through that chan-

MESSES. Forrors :- Please reknowledge the following contributions to the Soldiers' Aid Society: Gao. O. Van Amringe,.....\$1.00

Buel-from his command. Through Mr. Seixas, 150 Mrs. Brickley....

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON. N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1865. \ NO. 19.

WE hear nothing more of the peace rumors to which at Richmond. we made allusion yesterday. We know not what importance to attach to them. The movements of Blair and others may be simply feelers, to attract Southern attention and entangle Southern feeling, with a view of creating divisions among the States, and thus assisting cury and Richmond Sagutrer and Examiner would be usto break up the Confederacy.

But on the other hand they may not. We must hold curselves prepared to hear almost any startling news-There is no lull in the din of warlike preparation.

Daily Jonraal' 27th.

We shall be forced to incur the curse imprecated by Macbeth upon him who first oried " Hold, enough !"-For the present we think our readers have had enough of Fort Fisher. There is no use crying over spilt milk and that milk is past crying for.

We publish to day a long communication from " N. C," upon this subject and matters in general. We will giance at a very few points. First :- Casemate batteries in a sand Fort :- On our visit to Fort Fisher a few days after the first attack, we made it a special business to enquire after those that had been constructed, and I and they had been abandoned as batteries .-The reason assigned, from which there seemed to be no dissent, was that the embragares could not be made to stand. Second :- Fortifications to prevent a landing between Fort Fisher and the head of the Sound, with a line of reduches from the head of the Sound to the Sugar Loaf. To this we would simply say, that Fort Fisher itself was found too large for its garrison, and the attempt to fortify five miles more would have been simply to provide a certain number of isolated mantraps, which could not have resisted the fire that subdued the fire of Fisher. A line of redoubts between the head of the Sound and Sugar Loaf could only have interpesed a barrier between our town and our fort.

The real misiortune seems to have been, that after the first attack the troops were brought up to town; that her could attack was in the nature of a surprise, and that the troops could not be returned in time to meet it to advantage. It a line across the Peninsula was geeded, it could have been made in the time that inter vened between the first and second attack. The enemy land, slip in between our cavalry pickets, and are own greatest son for his services in this war, while a voentreached between us and the fort before we know it. This shows that if works were wanted on the Peninsuis, there was abundant time to have made them.

But we have neither time nor inclination to go farther into this subject at present. We have never been among those who have har-bly animadverted upon General Brang, and have no sympathy with diatribes like those indulged in by the Charleston Mercury and some other papers. Still we cannot sympathise with ed - Chas Courier, Jun. 24th I chitterness which characteriz s a portion of our cor-(sponden 's article. We trink there has been too much

much harm. Two wrongs do no make a right, although the first is the greater. It is said-not very respectfully to human nature we confess-that the obsent have no friends. This we feel certain is not so, still we think it would work better and be better to postpone discussion upon these subjeets and I some of the absent can return. Nothing is

of that already, and it can do no good, and may do

now to be gained by controversy. Daily Journal, 27th.

The Confederacy differs from most folks in this much that it would do her much good to have one FOOTE in

The Augusta papers say that, for the present at least General Dick Taylor succeeds General J. B Hoed in command of the army of Tennessee. Taylor appears to be very highly valued out in the Southwest. The change is regarded as a good one.

For the Journal. The Pall of Mort Fisher General Bragg Mejor General Whiting_The Navy, etc.

Messra. Epirons :- I have to day read the arthue in your meer signed "Justicia," and I have recently read an aricle on the same subject in the Charleston Mercury, (that agistescence of all spite against our noble President and at who are supposed to be his friends.) and also knew well the localities of the late conflict and disaster to our arms. and last, though not least, I know something of the "Kentucky campaign" of General Bragg. For all these reasons I ask your attention to a few remarks upon these va-

Fig. then .- Why did Fort Fisher so soon fall into the innds of the enemy? I will not undertake to answer in full, or to give all the causes of this disaster, but say briefly—it was because of against the General in Chief of our armies, well calcu- approaches were conducted scientifically, and they being the terrible fire of 700 guns of the United States Navy, and lated to encourage mutiny and disc ntent and positive ach armed with "blue shooters," swept down their opf the desail t by the land forces that followed up the work of that terriffic fire of the Navy. I am satisfied that no efficer or man of those who planned or constructed For There became just conception of the immensity of that

No hing in the way of a fortification, at ort of an inclosed work, with case-maled batteries, could withstand it, nor should as thing tess have been expected, to resist suceastudy such an attack by those, if any, who knew its

this work fronts ou the open and deep sea, giving seaom for several hundred war steamers to deliver their ice at the same moment; and, with the great improvements grillery since 1861 these ships could lay off beyond the per ect impunity, and rainsuch a "fire of hell" upon thei" quariers, that nothing short of case-mates nomb proofs) could enable men to remain at the guns, ready for service at any moment.

A lew such gues on the land front, with men at them, would, in all probability, have effectually repelled the boarders," or "storming party," and a ved the ort.—
Why were there no casemate guns in the flanks for this very pulpose? I reply:-No one, in my opinion, dreamed or the only thing wanted, -it as armour nep "fron-clad" could alon live nader such a fire. I mean, of course, men in casemate ba teries

I am sure I have told you in the main why Fort Fisher cll. I will now give other reasons: There were no fortifications between the Fort and the need of the Sound to prevent a landing of the enemy, as it has now been proven there should have been. There was the fire of his ships could protect him, and not enly cover the whole strip of land, but half way across the river inbayonet before the troops could approach Fort Fisher. and this so far up the peninsula that ships could not assist the earmy or annoy our troops while the attack was made. eral Hoke's troops, before the enemy entrenched themserves, I understand is to be neswered by a Court Martial of some delinquent cavalry efficers in charge of pickets .-

There let that rest for the present. Beauregard or Bragg, ever been defeated by unraithful of- "good order and military discipline," if suffered to pass fleers-those was were behind time, or the like? How was wich Gen Lee at Getty-burg? Did or did not Steart fall did be fi-he when ore ered? Why did the Contederates fall te reach Chattanooga the last day of the Chicam-uga bates? Simply because some order was willfully dis beyed. Have ou, Mess a Milito's, road the offic at history of the Kentucky campaign," under General Bragg? It you have not, do not, for the case of ju tice to a son of the old North State, say that bad inck attends the ar ival of Gen. Bragg at any place, or, as the Charleston Mercury says he

I assert here without fear of contradiction by those who know the facts, that the Kentucky came aign was more been promoted to a captaincy in Gov. Clark's militia, successful than either of the campaigns into Maryland or holding forth at a revival not over fifty miles from this landed in small boats through a rough surf, and the advan-Penusyivania under Gen. Lee.
It was such a complete defeat to the Yankees that they had to escape in baste from Corinth to the Ohio River, and resulted in the removal of one of their best Generals-

is " a bird of ill-cmen," and quote Eogar Poe's Baven on

the truits of it were clothing and food for the entire the bursting of the bomb in the air, nor the sharp crack the bursting of the same sunder Kirby of the same sunder Kirby of the refle; and what is better, my brethren, there will the fall, says:

Smith, General Polk and Humphrey Marshall, for a long time, and four million pounds of meat sent to General Lee be no Tankees in that celestial city."

Why did Bragg fall back after the victory at Murfree-I answer :- Because Rosegranz was largely reinforced. Why did Lee fall back after the battles of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg? Recause he was virtually defeated.
Yet who has abused Lee? I do not, by this allusion. He is a Virginian and not to be abused. He is a descendant of the " Cavaliers or Hugenots," and the Charleston Merable to find any fault with him, even it he was only half the general he is. But the "poor piney woods boy."—a mere "tarbeel" of North Carolina, how could he dare to command an army? Of course it must fail. Did South Carolina troops ever falter? Did Hagood's 500 men that reached Fort Fisher faller ! ! Ask those in-ide. I do not know. The Mercury says they did all the fighting, and the artillery troops gave way at all points But then the artillery were only "piney woods tarheels." It was not

to be expected of them to fight. Bragg feli back to Chicamauga before superior forces, but there he fought and gained one of the most important victories of this war, and yet who knows it? Even a North Carolina newspaper says he is 'unincky." He may be, but his good 'ar outweight his bad luck. Judged by the standard-success-Sidney Johnson tell back and fell back, and finally gained a victory at Shiloh From this point Beau egard fell back to Tupele, and yet who now

says shey are not good generals? Joe Johnston " fell back " and " fell back," and never fought Sherman, and yet few say be is a bad general. Look at the vote in Congress for his restoration to duty. He, too ensigns and masters' mates. is a Virginian—the best blood.

Bragg lost the natue of Missionary Ridge after the Government had ordered away one-third of his army to Knox. Parker, whilst the marines were commanded by Captain ville, and the enemy had received an fucrease to theirs of a like number, and all Bragg's votories are forg-liten -This was his fault, not the fault of Government-but in Joe Johnston's case-he falls back, because the Government does not reinforce him!

Why General whiting was superseded in the supreme command here is not necessary for me to say. We all anow that with all his talents and ability he did no enjoy the confidence of many of the people, or of the govern ment of North Carolina. Why this was so, or whether the reasons assigned were just or not, we need not discuss here. as he has not been assailed on the subject of the fall of Fort Fisher He fought bravely and well to the last, we slong the beach, together with many of the won ded, the are told, and I believe, and General Brage has highly complimented him on his still in the construction of Fort Fien er and other de c. ces at the month of the Cape Fear He is a meritorious officer. No one ques ions this but the re- dirch. sult of this late conflict could not have been different had he been in command.

such is the opinion of those who are amongst his best Then why quarrel about his supercedure in command He commanded where his works we re to be defended and tested, and where his services were most valuable It the Chief Engineer is not the one to direct the defence of his own works, all science is a humbug

No one pretends that Bragg or Whiting are without faults. No one but acknowledges the great abilities of tienerals Lee and Johnston, but when you will show me any complaint in a Virginia newspaper of a Vi ginia General, (Early, A P Hill Heth, or poor Pickett not except ed) I will believe that the birth place o a general has less to do with his same than I do now. Has the Legislature of saw him fall, apparently dead but he was found to be sailors the sea face, the ships changing, but not stopping vorth Carolina ever acknowledged the existence of her mortally won ded and is now in our hands. Several others their fire to the other works. The rebels met us with a of thanks has been conferred on D. H. Hill, of South Osro

riege of tha leston. FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

There has been no chang of importance since last report. The only firing heard was two shots in the diection of Stone. Some considerable activity was observed among the small boats plying between the vessels of the fleet. There was also a good deal of signature in the fl et. No additional increase of vessels is report

FROM THE ROAD .- All was quiet along the lines Monday. The enemy have made no new movements Our scouts report a considera de force of Yankees at Hardeeville. The reports from the Georgia side of the Savannah river, also represent all quiet. Chas. Courier, 24th inst.

FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH DAY. Affairs have been uousual y quiet since our last re port. One Monitor left the fleet and sailed Bouth on

FROM THE ROAD .- Reports from the Road state that the enemy have made no advance movement. Our scou's report the rail road between Salkabatchie bridge and Pecotaligo destroyed. The enemy burn the cross ties and carried off the rail road iron. The Yankee pickets extend a short distance this side

The enemy are also reported engaged in removing our obstructions in the road between the Sanatchie and Combahee.—Charleston Courier, 25. ist.

THE "HERALD" ON BUTLER. The Herald thus turns on Butler in his hour of adversity. All good men, whilst acknowledging the justice of the Herald's strictures upon this outlaw, must wonder at the perversity that allowed even so vile a

sheet to tolerate the disgraced "militiaman" as it has heretofore done: MUTINY IN HIGH PLACES-A DUTY MR: LINCOLN OWES

Having shown utter unfitness for military command in his recent operations against Wilmington, General Butler has been very properly relieved and ordered to his home in Lowell, there to a vait orders in due course through the Adjutant General of the army. I'mis is the polite way, we are aware, of informing incompetent Generals that their services will never again, in all likelihood, be put into requisition; and perhaps this punishment for Butler's fasco at Fort Fisher might have been sufficient had not the irrepressible lawyer soldier to his troops" the vehicle for a direct and most damaging attack upon the administration, and a butter sneer against the General-in-Chief of our armies, well calcuupon Richmond. "I have refused" says Butler, towards the close of his bombastic order. " to order useless sacrifices of the lives of such soldiers, and I am relieved of your command "-the inf rence here being obvious that a blood-thirsty administration, pa ting ton the useless slaughter of its own men, has removed this compassionate officer solely and wholly because he would not be a party to these anguinary and unproductive sacrifices. In the next sentence the insinuation against General Grant is yet more broad, palpable and insubordinate, where Butler says: "The wasted blood our best Confederate guns, and such this work of my men does not stain my garments "-the very charge with which the rebel journals and orators, both of Richmond and New York, have been endeavoring to poison the loyalty of our troops in the field during

the past twelve mouths. We respectfully submit to the President that some punishment more severe than retirement to his home in the terrific fi.e. Engineers and commanders thought men place should be awarded to General Butler for the uncould stand it, if they had sufficient nerve Nerve was not soldier-like and mutinous sneers contained in the last paragraph of this precious order. For such a failure as that made by the Massachusetts militia-man at Unpe him in the opinion that the fort c uld not be taken, led Fear Island any commander in the French or British the assault, and has a paintul wound over the eye. service would most certainly be court martialed, and would be lucky to escape with simple cashierment on the finding of his peers; but for an original offence of no system of redoubts acress the peninsula from the head so grave a character, when aggravated by the turbuof the sound to Sugar Loaf, to prevent the enemy rom lent and undisciplined spirit evinced in such an guas is remarkable, embracing all the most famed varie less, Jones bought out" Milesia temale and sent her passing down this peninsula to where it was so narrow that order as we have quoted the more rigerous systems of all old military nations have prescribed side. Had this been done, troops could not have been an inexorable penalty, to which we do not care landed between the fort and the head of the Bound, and if at present more pointedly to refer. This howthey had landed any where north of these " redoubts " or twer we are assured of that Mr. Lincoln owes it to himhey had indeed any would all have to be carried by the self and the country to resent the imputation sought to be cast upon General Grant by the flying arrow of this Parthean warrior, and that General Butler, having re-Who an actual was of made on the land force by den- ceived only the mild punisoment of being relieved and sent nome for his recent ridiculous failure, should now be summarily dismissed the service for having, in so high a place, set an example of mutiny and insolence, Has any Confederace General, sich as Lee, Johnston, not only " prejudicial to," but wholly subversive of, without some such scathing rebuse. lo a man of Gento keep him advised of the approach of the enemy? How eral Butler's cast of mind remaining at home and safe of General Polk at Perryville? and again at Chicamanga out of harm's way is not fikely to prove a very insupportable infliction. He should be mustered out in an order reciting the same lauguage we have quoted as the

cause of his dismissal. A GOOD ONE .- A friend of ours says the Jackson Mississippian, who is always on the alert for amusing instances, as well as being a jolly, whole souled tellow gives the following e ceedingly original anecdote in relation to an enthusiastic baptist minister, having since city who concluded his description of the beauties of tage will be very great.

Heaven in this way. "My dear brethren, there will be heard no more the thundering roar of cannon, the loud roar of the mortar, LATER PAOM THE NORTH.

New York papers of the 18th inst. have been received in Richmond. They contain the following ac-

The papers are full of accounts of the fall of Fort Fisher. Column atter column is devoted to the feats of the soldiers and sailors, until the reader wonders that the fort did not fall upon the first approach of such magnificent warriors, and how it held out during four hours of desperate fighting. The Yankee loss was heavy. The commanders of the three leading brigades-General Curtis and Colonels Pennihaker and Bell-were wounded. The Chickamanga and Tallahassee took part in the fight, but retired up the river after the fall of the fort. The preliminary accounts give a history of the bombardment by the navy. Of the real assaults, a correspondent of the Baltimore American

gives the following account:

THE NAVAL ASSAULT. From Lieutenant Farquhar, of the Santiago, who accompanied the land ng pa ty from the navy, I have some interesting particulars of the repulse of these gallant men.-Fiag-Captain Breeze accompanied the expedition, with Lieutenant Preston assistant flag captain; Lieut. Benjaof carelessness, or rather the lack of knowledge of the premin H. Porter, c minander of the flagship Malvern; Liout. Commanding Lameden of the Gettysbu g ; Lieut. Parquhar, Lieut. Cushing, and a large number of acting masters' The sailors were in three divisions, under the command

of Lieut. Commander Cushman. Lieut. Selfridge and Lieut

Dawson, of the marine corps. The sailors and marines, on reaching a point three quarters of a mile from the fort were opened upon with grane and canister from two of the embrasures, whilst the main | masters of the Gettysburg and the Ticenderoga, and an portion of the garrison appeared on the parapets with mus kets and rifles, and mowed down our men. The first division coming up last could not get into the ditch, and OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER-A POP AT OLD consequently had no cover or protection. They were thus compelled to order a retreat, and a large portion of the other divisions obeyed the order, leaving only about two hund ed u der cover. They were still under this tremendous fire as they retreated, and their bodies were left strewn

rebel sharpsho ters afterwards amusing themselves by firing at these unfortunate creatures They also killed a number of the wounded in this way, who fell ear the Those who remained under cover behind the palisades, about two hundred in number, burrowed into the sand, and thus protected themselves from the volleys that were censtantly poured in 6 them. Among these were Flag Captein Breeze Lieutenant Furquhar, of the Santiago, and others, who made helt escape after dark. Ensign Dayton. of the Nereus who had been for eleven months a prisoner along with Lieurenant Preston and Lieurenant Porter, at harteston observing his two comrades fall, seized a rifle and devoted h meelf to revenge for the outrages inflicted on him and them When Chlone! Lamb the rebel commander of the fort, was observed standing on one of the ramparts, with his sword drawn and cheering on his men o resist the assault of the military, no levelled at him and, made to assault, the soldiers taking the land side and the

also tell under his unerrige shots. Thus the naval storming party failed; not however, through any want of bravery on the part of the gallant fello .s. but owing to the fact that they had to march over a level, unobs ructed beach without the stigh est shelter, and had thus concentrated upon them the whole power of he garrison. The moment the signal was given by Ad m rai Porter to the fl et to change their fire from Fire Fisher to the water batteries the whole gurrison rushed to then ribe a rampa s to res at the as anling party. They snew there were solders under cover in the woods, but hey thought they were to follow on in support of the naval brigade. They had no id a that, whi at resisting the assault on the north side, the army was approaching on

the west side. The losses of the naval brigads were not less than !wo bundred and fifty in kill d and wounded Flag-Lientenant Samuel W. Preston and Lieutenant Benjamin H. Porter, commander of the Malvern, were both shot dead, the former by a ball through the groin and the latter by a ball entering his rath breast. They bo h died in the trenches, and their bedies were not recovered until after the Fort fell, when they were brought to the flagship. Assistant Surgeon William Longshaw, Jr., of the Minnesota, who volunteered to accompany the assaulting party, persisting in exposing himself to relieve the necessities of his wounded comrades, was shot down and died in the trenches. He is the Surgeon who volunteered to carry a hawser to the Weehawken when she was aground under the walls of

Moultrie and subjected to a severe fire. The number of officers wounded is unprecedented .-Lieutenant Wallace, of the mirine corps, from on board the Susquehanna, received a shot in the thigh, causing a compound fracture; Lieu enant Cushman, of the Wabash, wound in leg; Lieut. Commanding Alien, of the Tuscarora, wounded in the arm; Lieut Bache, of the Powhatan, wound in leg; Ensign Evans, of the Powhatan, both legs wounded; Lieut Commanding Lamsden, of the Gettysburg, sileht wound in arm; Captain Dawson, who commanded the marines, was also slightly wounded; Arthur F. Aldrich, master's mate, Tuscarors, right thigh and back; L. R. Chester, acting ensign from Pontu-uc, right thigh; John F. Merry, acting easign of Osceols, both thighs; Joseph M. Simms, master's mate of Minnesota. right thigh. These are only a portion of the wounded offi-

THE MILITARY ASSAULT.

We could see from the fleet but little of what was going on west of the fort, further than the occasional glimpse of the prolonged contest, which had not elesed when darkness set in, and could then only be inferred from the flashes of the musketry observable on the ramparts and in the interior of the work.

Acting Master's Mate, S. W. Kempton, of the Santiago, was sent on shore in charge of a boat placed at the service wounded, the former not dangerously. of General Terry, and being invited by one of the staff to join them in the assault, actually entered the fort with Gen. Curtis, acting as his aid He represents that the assaulting party advanced while the garrison were repelling the naval assault, and had succeeded-by suddenly capturing the guard of thirty men at the sally port, manning two no witzers loaded with grape, and shooting down and driving back the sparpshooters on the ramparts-in gaining gone through to achieve this victory which should have an entrance and a footing on three of the mounds before the general attention of the garrison was directed to them. | men. of the Bay State seen fit to make his "farewell order The gallant fellows engaged in this bold and hazardous work were the One Hundred and Forty-second New York ed by any of the events of the war. We are all worn out hearly, and you must excuse this brief and unsatisfactory -- he same men who snatched the flag from the ramparts under Butler, and lav . w secured the fort itself. Their approaches were sandumed scientifical y, and they being

revolt among the troops now engaged in the attack ponents as they advanced, who, having to stop to load, were virtually disarmed. Their supports ru hed on as soon as the flag was raised and then commenced one of the severest contests that the to have been constructed especially for such a contest as was now progressing and each of the seventeen mounds were successivel lought for and struggled over with des- morning. So far, I believe, we have only captured the perate perseverance and bravery, both by the assaulting garrison of Fort Fisher. I don't suppose there ever was a party and the garrison. Mound after mound was captured. until nine of the seventeen were in our possession, at nine o'clock at night, when General Curtis, who led the assaul ing party, determined to make one more charge on the enemy, and if that failed to hold on to the half that was in learn nothing more until morning. his posse-sion until the morning. Just as he was about to make the charge, a whi e flag was raised by the garrison. and possession given of the entire work. The prisoners were at once placed in the bomb-proofs and kept under goard until the morning, when they we e ma ched out and cumb red, with those who escaped and were sub equently recaptured, over one hou-and eight hungred privates and one hundred officers, in luding Major General Whiting, the commander of all the works on the coast, and Brigadie General Lamb, the co mander of Fort Fisher, both of whom are wounded, the latter, it is thought, mortally. The loss of the army in this assant and the subsequent contest for the possession of the work is seven hundred and lady, examined the "new foult," and asked its price.

fit y in killed and wounded. The gallant General Curtis who accompanied General Butter, but who disagreed with The number of guas captured in the fort and the adjacent works, inc uding the bast ries on Zeke's island and the | teen dollars a dezen? I ax ye now! Mound, is seventy-two They were all in good condition,

none of them being spiked, though fourteen of the seventeen on the north front were dismounted. The variety of ed the force of the argument. In view of its effectiveof English manufacture, including a 100-pounder Arm- home rejoicing. The mother wit of the exotis from the strong gan, moun ed on a solid mah man, carriage. land of the shamrock will never cease. When it is remembered that the assault was commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the full possession of the fort was not obtained unsil after 9 o'clock in the

evening, a period at six hours, some idea of the florceness miliar use among all classes, especially the soldiers, for of the hand-to hand encounter may be imagined. They a year or two past, is doubtless supposed by most pertought as men never pefore fought. Shot and shell from the mound and the water batteries were poured into the side of the fort that they had obtained possession of; and they tough with a garrison of two thousand men familia: war. It is carious to note how such sayings take hold with every nowk and corner of this was work The fleet of the popular mind. "Up the spout," "Go-shead, could do nothing to assist them, and the rise and fall of "All-right," with many others, have become an in their colors, with the advance or retiring of the reports of husket firi-g, were viewed with intense interest. The rebeis having been driven from one mound to anoth. if not of the English language at large. But the

er, finally surrendered at half-past 9 o'clock, which was first named expression may be traced to a the time of the first cheer we heard from the gallant vic-GUMBSATS IN CAPE FEAR BIVER.

that the Zeke's Island battery was abandoned, sent five of

the double-ender gamboats into the Caps Fear river, follow-

the "mound" and disappeared behind the woods on their

way up the river before the Santiago sailed. Their first

object will be to establish a base on the river for the landing of supplies for the army on the peninsula and the gar- is up the great uniwersal spout o' natur.' rison of Fort Fisher. 'A small pier is aiready there, and an extensive wharf will be immediately built. The supplies The United States Senate Mafuses to Acknowledge now here will be carried into the river and landed, -probably some time to-day. At present everything has to be

EXPLOSION OF THE MAGAZINE-TWO MUNDRED YAN-KEES KILLED.

Whilst we were looking at Fort Fisher under the Feder. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

1 square, of 10 lines er less, for each and every inser

Special Notices will be charged \$7 50 per squarefor each

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

ter, are charged as advertisements.

AF No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

al flag, and rejoicing over its downfall, a tremendous ex-

plosion took place in its vary centre, sounding louder than

the boom of a 15-inch gun. A volume of smeke and sand

rose fifty feet in the air, enveloping and biding from view

the whole of this immense work for four or five minutes .-

It was at once apparent that the magazine had exploded,

and that it must have been accompanied with great loss of

life. We soon after learned that the destruction of life

was not less than two hundred, including many sailors

from the fleet who had not yet returned to their ships. It

was occasioned by the carelessness of some of the colored

A large quantity of corn meal had been found stored in

their breakfasts, not knowing that it also contained a ton

or more of powder, underneath the meal. The exact man-

ner in which the fire was communicated cannot, of course.

powder on the floor, into which a spark fell. It was a ter

reliable, it were, perhaps, better not to mention them.

Various rumors were affoat with regard to this terrible

The loss of life by the explosion, I learn, is about two

that exploded was in the very centre of the parade, and it

has scooped out the earth to a great depth for fifty feet

around, and added to the desolation that reigns in this vas

monument of engineering ability. Quite a umber of sail-

ors from the fleet and some officers also suffered from this

explosion. They had gone ashore to examine the work,

and fell victims to their excusable curiosity. The pay-

ensign from the Gettsburg, are reported among the vic

Sir : I have the honor to inform you that we have po

As I informed you in my last, we had commenced oper-

tions with the iron vessels, which bembarded while we

landed the troops. On the 14th, I ordered all the vessels

carrying eleven-inch gueste bombard with the frontides

the Brook yn taking the lead. By squeet the fort was re

duced to a pulp. Every gun was stienced by being inju-

On the 16th General Terey and myself arranged for the

rines to participate. At daylight the iron vessels, the

Brooklyn and eleven-fach gauboats commenced battering

hundred and fifty yards of the fort At 10 o'clock, all the

vessels steamed in and took their stations, opening a heavy

fire, which was kept up until 3 P M., when the signal was

ourage worthy of a better capse and tonght descerate!

About thirty of the sailors and officers succeeded in yet

ting to the top of the parapet amidst a mu derous file of

grape and conister and musketry. They had pranted the

ag there, but were swept away in a moment. Others tries

to get up the steep pan soupee. The marines could have

cleared the parapet by keeping up a steady fire, but they

tailed to do so, and the satiors were repulsed. Many a gal-

I at fellow fell trying to emulate their brothers in a m

angle, as it appears on our chart.

he assault successful,

very much hard labor.

ime of the assault.

enemy's cannou.

who were fighting to obtain an estrance on the northeas

The enemy mistook the seamen's attack for the main b. dy

It has been the most terrific struggle I ever saw, with

The troops had covered themselves with glory, and Gen

eral Terry is my beau ideal of a soldier and a general. Our

operations have been most harmonious, and I think the

General will do the navy the credit to say that this time, at

least, we substantially injured the fort as a defensive

General Terry had only a few more troops than we had

and fifty men in the works. This time the works were ful-

sharing with them the peril all were anxious to undergo

in-arms in the works had the sailors been properly sup-

ported. We have lost about two hundred men in killed

I regret to announce the death of Lieutenant S. W. Pres

ton and Lieutenant B. H. Porter. They were both captured together in the attack upon Fort Sumter, and died

together in endeavoring to pull down the flag that has so

long flaunted in our faces. Lieutenant R. H. Lamsin was

severely wounded. He was lately associated with Lieut.

Preston in his perilous adventure with the powder-boat .--

Lieut. George M. Bache and a number of others were

The assault only took place a few hours ago, and I am

unable to inform you of our casualties. They are quite

severe from the assault, but we had no casualties from the

news from Fort richer, I have written in these few hurried

lines. No one can conceive what the army and pavy have

Tola has been a day of terrific struggle, and not surpass

account. I will write rully by the Santiago de Cuba, which

There is not a spo of earth about the fort that has no

been torn up by our shells. I do not know yet the number

tkn ed and wound d by our fire; but one 15 mon shor

alone pierced a comb-proof, killing sixteen and wounding

Busides the men in Fort Fisher there were about five

handred in the upper forts, and a renef of about one thou

sand five handled men brought down by steamers thin

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

BUYING EGGS.

other day; his special object of pursuit was fresh eggs.

After some little search he found the desired article ou -

side. A Milesian larly, with a backet full of eggs

awaited purchasers. Jones stepped up to the Mileston

" Fitteen dollars a dozen," was the prompt reply.

Jones, would ye be within' to lay iggs for his thin fir

Jones looked reflective for a moment, and ther allow

"UP THE SPOUT."- This expression, of such fa-

sons to be of modern origin-in fact to have been orig

inated by one or the other of the parties to the present

separable part of the daily language of America.

period long anterior to the present troubles, though

numberless cotemporary incidents may have served to

intensify its meaning. We find it used once or twice in

language of the masses surpasses that of any other wri

gives vent to his feelings in these words : "And him as

Maximilian.

ing under consideration in the U. S. Senate :

ing to do with the Empire."

On the 13th inst, the consular appropriation bill be-

I never could do enough to serve or show my likin' for,

" Iso't that rather night ma'am?" suggested Jones

"High? Divil a bit! Av you wo a nin Mis her

DAVID D. PORTER,

goes North to-morrow to carry the wounded.

the appearance of a fort was more aftered.

severely twenty-five others

(Signed,)

This (Monday) morning Admira Porter, on ascertaining the works of Dickens, whose knowledge of the familiar

irg the little tugboat Wilderness, from which grapuels ter. Thus Mr. Samuel Welter, in lamenting the death

were hung, to search for torpedoes They had rounded of the Little Gentleman in "Master Humphrey's Clock,"

Knowing the importance of the Department receiving

and wounded, and amo gst them some gallant officers.

the work, while the troops made a lodgment within on

assault, and I ordered tourteen handred sailors and ma-

ed or covered with earth so that they would not work.

UNITED TATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,)

Off Fort Fisher, Jan. 15 1865

troops in carrying candles into the magazine.

sence of powder.

works will soon follow.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE FLEST ATTEMPTS TO PASS DOWN

a magazine, which the colored soldiers had freely used for BICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1866. The Confederate fleet in the James River attempted to pass the obstructions at the head of Farrar's island yesterbe keown, but it is presumed that there was seme loose day. The wooden gun boat Drewry, carrying one gun, ran aground-was abandoned and blown up. The iron-clad rible event, so soon following our great victory. I have Predericksburg passed the obstructions, but returned in heard the names of some regiments that are said to have inffered most, but for fear that my istelligence may not be consequence of the Virginia and Bichmond running upon the shoals between the Dutch Cap Canal and Howlet's .-They got off at high tide and returned with the Frederickscalastrophe, some attributing it to the work of a torpedo: but on inquiring, I learn that it was undoubtely the re-ult burg to their usual moorings.

CON GRESS.

The currency bill was passed yesterday in scoret session.

In the Senate, after discussion, the bill increasing the numhundred, besides quite a number wounded The magazine ber of ating [active] midshipmen, which the President had vetoed, was again taken up and passed; yeas 15; nays 3. The Senate then went into secret session.

> without any important amendment. In the House, Mr. J. T Leach submitted a resolution condemning the employment of negro soldiers in the Confederate atmy. The resolution was referred to the com-

> mittee on military affairs. The Senate bill increasing the maximum rate of compessation to be allowed to hail oads for the transportation

of the mails, was passed. On motion of Mr. Lyons, the House went into secret sessession of Fort Fisher, and the fell of the surrounding | sion.

> YANKEE NEWS VIA THE WEST. MoBile, Jan. 24th, 1865. Lipseial to the Regis er 1

SENATUBIA Jan. 23d. 1865. Memphis parers of the 21st mat. have been received .-Thomas has arrived at Eastport A movement to attack or flank Hood's army will take place within a fortnight .-Meagher, with several thousand troops from Chattanoogs. is reported to have arrived at Nushville en roule to join sherman at Savanuah via New York. Sherman is reported to be managing Charleston and Branchville.

A raid on Memphis by Porcest is expected Gen Dana says that permits for over 30 000 bales of cotton have been issued at Memphis, within 14 days.

FROM (HABLESTON.

CHARLYSTON, S. C., Jan. 25th, 1865. Our couts report the enemy near Pocataligo as aving . withdrawn a short distance. A large body of troops from Savannah are reported moving on the Augusta Road .-The object of the latter movement is not yet ascertained.

CONSEDERATE CONGRESS.

BICHMOND, Jan. 26th, 1864. of troops, and offered a most vigorous resistance there, but Nothing of importance done in the Senate to-day. A witnessed it all, and think the marines could have made message was received from the President vetoing the act to send newspapers to soldiers tree of postage, which was In the meantime our gallant soldiers had gained a footmade the order of the day for Saturday.

hold on the northwest corner of the fort, fighting like lions and contesting every inch of ground. The Ironsides and In the House, the bill increasing the number of midship . monitors kept throwing their shells into the traverses not men-passed yesterday by the Senate, notwithstanding the occupied by our men, but occupied by the rebels. In this way our troops fought from traverse to traverse from 3. President's voto, - was rejected for want of a two thirds o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock at night, when the vote-yeas 39, mays 36. The House then resolved itself joyful tidings were signall d to the fleet. We stopped our into secret session. fire and gave them three of the heartiest cheers I ever

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BICHMOND, Jan. 26th, 1865. Northern papers of the 23d just, have been received. A greater portion of the larger vessels of Porter's fleet, ecently operating against Fort Fisher, have returned, and are now anchored in Hampton Roads.

Gen. Abbott, with a brigade of troops, was making a orward movement in the direction of Wilmington. on the last occasion, when the enemy had only one bundred On the 18th instant five blockade runners ran into New ly manued, and contained about eight hundred men at the nlet, not knowing of the fall of Fort Fisher, and were

It is a matter of regret to me to see my gailant officers A telegram from Cairo, Jan. 21st, says that present indiand men so cut up, out I was unwilling to let the troops undertake the capture of the works without the pavy's cations are that Thomas' army will not soon move from ite present position on the Tennessee river, as winter quarters and we should have had the honor of meeting our brothers-The Toronto Leader says that the British Government

has ordered thirty gunboats, carrying thirty-five hundred raised men, to be sent on: from England to the Lakes. Wilson has been re-elected Senator from Massar husetts. A telegram from Toronto says that Burleigh has been committed, subject to extradition, under the treaty with the United States. Gold 210.

PETERBURG, Jan. 26th, 1865. Nothing has occurred to break the quiet on our immediate lines since last report. A large raiding parry of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is reported moving up the Chowan river, N. been ours on Christmas day without the loss of a dozen C . in the direction of Weldon.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MAGON, GA., Jan. 25th, 1865. Gov. Brown has convened too Legislature, to assemble here on the 14th of February, to complete the legislation unfin sied on the approach of the enemy.

GEN, HOOD'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE ARMY

OF TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE. IUPELO, miss., Jan. 234 1866.

Boldlers! At my request, I mave this day been relieved from the command of this army. In taking leave of you

work subjected to such a terrific bombardment, or where account my thanks for the patience with which you have achieved your hardships during the recent Campaign. I I presume we are in possession of all the forts, as For F sher commands them all. It is so late now that I can an alone responsible for its conveymon, and strived hard o do my duly in its execution. I urge upon you the importance of giving your entire support to the distinguished soldier who new assumes oummand, and I shall look with loop interest upon an your luture operations, and rejoice Our friend Jones was at the Ricamond Market the J. B. MOOD, General.

> Ar Camp Lamb, Wilmington, N. C., of typhoid level, on he evening of the Man Lat, cergt B. F STanabill

o. K. of a N. U T . Landand's Brigade, aged 21 years. at Mear a Ball to Brusswick do tary, on the list last. ire E .Z Baid J Gar Compute of J J. say, agod 35 years. . no was an aff on mane wite and and mentage.

MORE OF LINCOLN'S " MUITY JOKES "-INC YAUKSC DApers ell the ronowing a someshing "very good," of Lin-

About two years ago, when the Prince of Wales was soon to marry the Princers A xaudra, Quica Victoria sent a letter to each or the nevero gin, thornotag them or her ston's beirons, and among the rest to Prosident Lincoln. bord byons, her ambassatir at Washington, and who by the way, is unmarried, requested an audience of ar. binoin, that we might present this important dood ment in person. At the time appointed he was received as the White House to company with hir. deward.

'day it pressed your excellency," said Lord Lyons, "I hold to my hand an advograph totter from my royal mistress. Queen Victoria, which I have been commanded to resent to your Excenency. In it sae intorine your excellency that her son, his Royal Highway, the rrines of Wales, is about to con race a matrimonial amance with her Koya, Highwers he Princess Alexandra, of Depmark." After continuing to this strain for a few minutes, Lord Lyon tendered the letter to the President and await his reply. It was short, simple and expressive and consisted simply at the words:

"Lord Lyons, go thou and do like wise. We doubt if any Seglish ambassadur was ever addiesed in this manuer betere, and would be glad to learn what success ne met with in putting the reply in diplomatic language, when reported it to her Majesty. It is said sometime since, when a deputation of clergy-

m n presented as address to the President, in which he was styled a "pillar of the church," he quality, and perhaps truthinly, remarked that "they would have done much better to call n m a steeple."

Fig trees and cedars are rarely struck by lightning ; the beech, larch, fir and chesnut are observious to it: but the trees which attract it most are the oak, vew "Mr. Wade, of Onio, moved to amend by inserting and Lombardy poplar. Whence it follows that the before the word Mexico. "The Republic of." He last are the trees must proper to be placed near a buildsaid there were two Governments in Mexico, and we ing, since they will act like so many lightning conduc-The American's correspondent, writing the day after could recognize none but the Republic. We had noth writing the day after could recognize none but the Republic. We had noth writing the day after could recognize none but the Republic. enece such trees as are verging to decay by reason of